

Whole Nation is Out in the Open to Great Factions; Fall Shows Canaan Letters to Prove U. S. Revolt Plot

States Along Border Were To Be Seized

Mexican President Backed I. W. W. Revolt Scheme Two Months Ago and Counted on Japan's Aid

Senate Drops Issue At Wilson's Behest

White House Insists It Alone Holds Initiative in All Foreign Affairs

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Mexican question passed temporarily out of the hands of Congress to-day, following publication by Senator Albert B. Fall of a letter from President Wilson protesting against action by Congress on the resolution offered by the New Mexico Senator calling upon the President to break off diplomatic relations with the Carranza government.

The President wrote that he would "be gravely concerned to see any such resolution pass the Congress."

Senator Fall answered this reply to his resolution by making public the 4,000-word memorandum which he submitted to President Wilson last Friday, and on which the Senator based his insistence upon a break with Mexico.

Plotted Revolt in U. S.

The memorandum is an abstract of evidence gathered by the sub-committee on Mexican affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It presents evidence tending to prove that radicals in Mexico, with the knowledge and support of President Carranza, plotted to instigate a revolution in the United States and to seize the border states which the United States acquired in 1848.

The memorandum explains that details of the plans for the proposed revolution were obtained by the sub-committee from the minutes of a meeting last October in Mexico City of "Lodge 23," an organization of radicals and members of the I. W. W.

Recommended Three Agents

Personal correspondence of President Carranza is introduced, in which the Mexican executive recommends for special consideration three men because of their connection with "the plan which they desire to put into practice in the State of Texas," and who, the Senator's memorandum says, have been identified as active agents of Lodge 23.

The memorandum also presents evidence indicating that the Carranza government was interested in obtaining the aid of Japan and Germany in anti-American movements. The memorandum sustains Senator Fall's charge that high Mexican officials in the United States have been active in advocating the Soviet form of government by quoting extracts from a booklet obtained from the Mexican Embassy in Washington. Carranza is quoted as recommending and defending "systematic hostility" toward the United States.

Senator Fall also issued a statement replying to the attitude of the President and asserting that this act had put the responsibility on the Administration's shoulders. After a conference between the President and Senator Lodge and Senator Brandegee it was announced that the Foreign Relations Committee would drop consideration of the resolution.

Up to Wilson, Says Lodge

"We wanted to help," said Senator Lodge, "but now the entire Mexican situation goes to the President. The responsibility is on his doorstep. Let it rest there."

The President's letter to Senator Fall follows:

"Thank you very much for your kind promptness in complying with my request that you send me a copy of the memorandum report of the sub-committee on Mexican affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I shall examine it with the greatest interest and care. What you told me of the investigation on Friday last prepares me to find in it the matter of the greatest importance. You ask an indication of my desire with regard to the pending resolution, to which you and Senator Hitchcock called my attention on Friday, and I am glad to reply with the utmost frankness that I should be gravely concerned to see any such resolution pass the Congress. It would constitute a reversal of our constitutional practice which might lead to very grave confusion in re-

Army of 318,000 Is House Plan 250,000 Combat Troops and 18,000 Officers Favored by Committee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A peace-time regular army of 300,000 men and 18,000 officers was decided on to-day by the House Military sub-committee headed by Representative Anthony, Republican, of Kansas, framing the army reorganization bill. The number of combat troops was fixed at 250,000.

The sub-committee proposal would leave it to the President to divide the forces into infantry, cavalry and artillery units at his discretion.

The provision for 18,000 officers, many more than needed for an army of 300,000 men, was framed in order to give 1,500 to 1,600 extra as instructors for the National Guard and reserve officers' training corps units. Both the guard and the training corps would be greatly enlarged under the committee's plans, as only 300 officers now are needed as instructors.

Berger Polls Heavy Vote In Milwaukee Primary Republican-Fusion Candidate Gets 9,200, Less Than Half of Anti-Berger Strength

Special Correspondence

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—Apparently every city in the country but Milwaukee is interested in the fight to prevent Victor Berger from being elected to Congress. In the nominating primary here to-day Berger received 14,004 votes, and Henry H. Bodenstab, Republican-Fusion candidate, polled only 9,200 votes. They will be nominated at the special election on December 19 to fill the vacancy created by the refusal of Congress to seat Berger.

The Berger vote to-day was within 3,800 of his total at the general election in 1918. The anti-Berger vote at that election, divided between two candidates, totaled 22,000, yet Bodenstab polled less than half that vote to-day.

Fusionists explained the heavy vote for Berger as a real test, and only the Socialists tried to draw out their full strength.

Homecoming Soldier Finds Father a Suicide

Special Correspondence

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 8.—A ghastly welcome awaited Joseph Candall of the A. E. F. when he arrived here to-day direct from duty overseas and hurried home to surprise his father.

He found his father in a state of making a dramatic return that he had not notified his parent that he had landed in America. No one answered his knocking at the door of 45 Jersey Avenue, and finding it ajar, he walked into the house.

Bursts Into Home Only to Stumble Over Parent Dead of Knife Wounds

Special Correspondence

He shouted for his father, but only the echoes of the building answered him. As he entered the dining room he stumbled over his father lying on the floor. It was the body of his parent, Patrick Candall, in a great dark blot on the carpet.

There were deep cuts in the man's abdomen and beside the body lay the penknife with which the police say he inflicted them. No reason has been found for the act. The elder Candall's wife and three children are in Italy.

Priest's Auto Kills Child Glare of Headlight Causes Fatal Accident on Staten Island

Special Correspondence

Blinded by the headlights of an automobile approaching his own in Amboy Road, between Tottenville and Huguenot, S. I., last night, the Rev. F. J. Malley, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Hopeful Christians, Tottenville, did not see three-year-old Flora Doty dart into the highway in front of her home, 5108 Amboy Road.

The midnight glare of the priest's car struck the child. Father Malley put her into his machine and sped for the nearest doctor, but the girl died on the way. There are no sidewalks on Amboy Road between Tottenville and Huguenot, and the road is a death trap for pedestrians having to walk on the roadway.

Quits Force to Earn Living

Special Correspondence

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Hit so hard by the high cost of living that he was unable to support his wife and two children on his salary of \$3.42 a day as a member of the local police department, Patrolman Herman Stoker admitted to Chief of Police John Tracey to-day that he worked nights as a weaver in a local silk mill.

Faced with the declaration by the chief that the rules of the department would not permit a policeman to hold any other position than that in the department, Patrolman Stoker immediately offered his resignation, declaring he could make far more money working in the mill.

Secretary Baker on Way Home

Special Correspondence

COLON, Panama, Dec. 8.—Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, sailed for San Juan, P. R., this morning. Mr. Baker is en route to New York after a visit to the Canal Zone.

Dansey Baby Murder Laid To Neighbor

Playmate's Father Arrested With His House- keeper and More Cap- tures Expected Soon

Both Rushed to Jail By Secret Routes

Appearance of Bones Led to Theory They Were Placed in the Swamp

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

HAMMONTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Charles S. White, next-door neighbor of the parents of three-year-old "Billy" Dansey, whose bones were found in Folsom swamp six weeks after his mysterious disappearance October 3, was arrested to-day, charged with the child's murder. Mrs. Edith L. Jones, housekeeper for White's father, was taken into custody as an alleged accessory after the fact.

White, who is twenty-nine years old, is the father of Charley White, "Billy" Dansey's playmate. When the Dansey boy was first missed the theory was put forward that he might have been kidnapped by mistake for Charley White, whose grandfather, Councilman Edward H. White, is wealthy. The man arrested to-day led some of the searching parties that scoured the surrounding country for the dead boy.

Dealers Rebel at "Silence"

Special Correspondence

Within the last three months approximately half a million dollars' worth of silk has been stolen from dealers in Manhattan, according to figures made public yesterday by officers of the Silk Association of America.

The invasion of the silk industry by thieves, it was said, has reached an alarming state, and the association has received nearly 250 complaints of robbery, with a total loss of \$578,837. During the last two years, association officials say, there were more than 1,500 thefts of silk alone, entailing a loss of more than \$3,000,000. Knowledge of these facts, it is stated, has been kept from the public at the request of the police.

Silk Robbers Get \$500,000 In 3 Months

Special Correspondence

The cleverness and boldness displayed by the crooks in their latest hauls, however, have aroused the industry, and a campaign of publicity has been decided upon by the silk dealers in an effort to check the epidemic. In this they are opposed by the heads of the Police Department, who are taking every precaution to keep the facts of the thefts from the public. It has been pointed out that this policy inspires a false sense of security and encourages negligence.

The most recent series of robberies took place last week and amounted to about \$100,000.

Between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning burglars forced the door of the Onyx Silk Mills, on the eighth floor of the Gramercy Building, 24 East Twenty-first Street, and removed the entire stock of the company's silks, amounting to \$200,000. Louis Salmow, head of the firm, says the goods represented the savings of a lifetime and were not covered by insurance.

Salmow says that the building is locked every night, but that there is no watchman. He believes the men concealed themselves in the building during the day. Salmow suspects a man who came into his place the day before the robbery asking for "Mr. Rosenthal." Salmow told him he never heard of "Rosenthal," but the man asked if he could wait for him there after looking the place over he went out. The police have been given a description of the caller. Salmow offers a reward of \$1,000 for information leading to the recovery of his goods.

The Sussex Print Works, with offices at 404 Fourth Avenue, report that a truck containing \$50,000 of georgette silk disappeared from in front of 315 Fourth Avenue on December 3, at 1:30 p. m. A driver for the works, who had gathered the material from several firms, left his truck standing in front of the Fourth Avenue address, while he entered the building to collect some more. Nobody was left behind to watch the truck and when he came out it was gone.

Broken Window Is Used

Special Correspondence

More than \$10,000 worth of goods was removed from the establishment of James T. Leonard & Co., 141 Madison Avenue, a few days ago.

The thieves gained entrance through a broken window. Silverstein Brothers, of 32 West Twenty-second Street, say that during the night of November 29 \$22,000 worth of silks was taken from the place. The material consisted of 155 pieces of georgette. On the same day Leo L. Doblin & Co., 404 Fourth Avenue, report \$1,000 worth of goods stolen from their premises.

Last Thursday night the store of the Modern Costume Company, a contracting firm at 36 West Twenty-second Street, was broken into and materials

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Liberty Bonds—\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000—can be bought and sold instantly at John Muir & Co., 67 Broadway.—Adv.

U. S. Court Fails to Rule On Validity of "Dry" Law

Delay of at Least a Week, Possibly to Hear Arguments on 2.75 Beer, Disappoints Many in "Wet" Districts

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Supreme Court disappointed every "wet" community in the United States to-day. It failed to hand down a decision on the constitutionality of the war-time prohibition law and the Volstead enforcement act.

As a result Washington is filled to-night with an army of disappointed agents of distillers who are holding nearly 70,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond. They will remain here until the court hands down its decision.

It is uncertain when the decision will be handed down. The court has held the question of the constitutionality of the war-time act, which was appealed from New York and Kentucky cases, under advisement for more than two weeks. The decision now is expected next Monday, the next regular day for handing down decisions, but it may not come until after that date.

Agents of the "wet" interests had made elaborate preparations for announcing the court's action. The 150 seats in the small courtroom were filled immediately after the doors opened, and several hundred crowded the corridor outside.

Sales in New York and nearly every other city that was "wet" when the prohibition went into effect were prepared to reopen within an hour in case the Supreme Court decided the law of the enforcement act unconstitutional.

Protocol Must Be Signed Without Further Delay, Germany Is Warned in Reply to Protest

Special Correspondence

PARIS, Dec. 8. (By The Associated Press).—The Allies have consented to modify some of the terms of the protocol putting into effect the peace treaty to which Germany has made objection.

Certain Provisions Modified Slightly

Special Correspondence

The Supreme Council's notes dealing with the treaty were delivered to Baron von Lersner, head of the German delegation, this evening.

The first note denies the German demands for modification of the treaty on the surrender of Germans charged with crimes against international warfare and the return of prisoners. It agrees to consider the economic effects on Germany of indemnities required for the sinking of the warships in the Scapa Flow in "a spirit of equity, after a hearing by the Reparations Commission."

Effect of Penalties for Scapa Flow Sinkings Will Be Considered

Special Correspondence

The note warns Germany "for the last time" that denunciation of the armistice would force the Allies to make all latitude for necessary military measures, and adds: "In this spirit we await without delay signature of the protocol and the exchange of ratifications."

"Pretended Right" Rejected

Special Correspondence

Regarding the coercion clause of the protocol, the Supreme Council considers that signature of the treaty will make the treaty effective, and that the protocol's execution will be guaranteed by the general terms of the treaty and by ordinarily recognized methods. It rejects Germany's "pretended right" to modification of the treaty clauses as compensation for the absence of Americans from the commissions.

It declares that "it is vain for Germany to seek to delay the treaty's execution because of the position of the Americans with regard to the commissions."

Secret Message Cited

Special Correspondence

The note gives the secret message of the chief of the German Admiralty (Admiral von Trotha) to Admiral von Reuter, in command of the German crews of the Scapa flow ships, dated May, telling him that the fleet's disposition "cannot be decided without us; it will be finished by us and delivery to the enemy avoided."

Treaty Questions Avoided

Special Correspondence

Only a "scattering reference" was made to Mexico, Mr. Hays said, and he could recall practically nothing about the treaty. He said that the National League, which is the national legal peace, would vote for the peace treaty and public pressure for its ratification were avoided.

Mr. Hays estimated that 14,000,473 women will be entitled to vote at the Presidential election, provided the national suffrage amendment does not go into effect and that no more states grant the ballot to women in the meantime.

Chicago Is to Be the Convention City

Special Correspondence

It was learned that Minneapolis had abandoned the race, and the national committee from Minnesota, Senator Kellogg, would vote for Chicago. William H. Crocker, national committeeman from California, announced that he also favored Chicago.

Victor Rosewater, editor for many years of "The Omaha Bee" and chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1912, told friends to-day that Nebraska seemed to be for Wood and probably would send her delegation in support of him. There was some Lowden strength, too, he said, with the rest scattering.

Democrats for Hitchcock

Special Correspondence

"The Democrats out there are for Senator Hitchcock," he said, "that is, to find the Bryan men in Nebraska, I am sure."

"I thought they were for Bryan?" he was asked.

"No, you have to hunt very skillfully to find the Bryan men in Nebraska," he laughed.

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to-day reported that Frank H. Hitchcock had been doing a pretty thorough job for Wood in the way of lining up delegates.

The Association of Republican State

Chairmen will hold a meeting on Thursday, as it is expected the National Committee will complete its business on Wednesday. Vice-President Tait, of Maryland, will preside over the state chairmen in the absence of President Raymond Benjamin, of California. Mr. Benjamin will be represented by the vice-chairman of the state, Mrs. J. B. Hume.

The meeting on Wednesday, except

for a brief tentative session, at which reports of conditions over the country are to be discussed, will be open to the public.

Mr. Hays disclosed that the national

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Allies Insist War Lords Face Court

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House to Repeal War Measures

Action Suggested as Sub- stitute for a Formal Declaration of Peace

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Legislation repealing the espionage, food control and some other war-time laws is being drafted by Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who, at the suggestion of House leaders, recently had a series of conferences on the subject with Attorney General Palmer.

Repeal of most war-time measures,

except the prohibition law and the act creating the office of Alien Property Custodian, would not be opposed by the Department of Justice, Mr. Porter said to-day. House leaders believe repeal of the war-time restrictions would be a better means of restoring the pre-war status than would the passage of either joint or a concurrent resolution declaring the war with Germany at an end.

"The problem is to do away with a

Prussianized America," Mr. Porter said, "and the repeal of certain war-time enactments is the logical outlet. The people have a right to enjoy the freedom, liberty and privileges extended under the Constitution."

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The railroad administration to-night issued for Fuel Administrator Garfield the most drastic order restricting the use of bituminous coal that ever went out to the American nation.

Under the order, which is im-

mediately effective, manufacturing and industrial plants, with certain exceptions, shall not operate more than three days a week; electric street railways must reduce schedules to minimum requirements and run during rush hours without heat.

White ways are to be dimmed,

cabarets, poolrooms, dance halls and other such amusement places must not use lights except between 7 and 11 p. m., and office lights must be cut off at 4 p. m. each day. Industries engaged in producing food or other essentials will not be affected by the order.

In the absence of announcement to

the contrary, it is assumed that the new restrictions will not be enforced against business places and industries that have a stock of coal on hand, and will apply only to consumers dependent on railroad administration allotments for their supply.

Aims to Equalize Restrictions

Special Correspondence

The order was issued, said the statement accompanying it, to make regulations uniform throughout the country. It reads as follows:

"The Fuel Administrator, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, to-day issued the following order giving the railroad administration authority to issue regulations covering the delivery, use and consumption of coal, coke or other fuel or power generated or produced by use or consumption of coal, coke or other fuel:

"The United States Fuel Administra-

tor, acting under authority of an executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, and of subsequent executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to, and approved August 10, 1917,

"Whereby orders and directs that the

Director General of Railroads and his representatives acting by and under his authority be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to make and prescribe such local or general regulations restricting the delivery, use and consumption of coal, coke or other fuel or power generated or produced by the use or consumption of coal, coke or other fuel as may from time to time be necessary in the present emergency.

"All regulations made pursuant to the

authority hereby granted shall be valid and binding as to and for regulations of said administrator.

"The order shall be effective Decem-

ber 8, 1919.

Uniform Regulations Provided

Special Correspondence

"On December 1 the Fuel Administrator gave out a statement urging the conservation of coal for these uses, and suggested that local authorities adopt regulations and put them into effect to carry out this purpose.

"A careful survey of the coal situa-

tion indicates that even if there is a prompt settlement of the coal strike, it will take some time to adjust the country to a normal basis and that, therefore, certain restrictions will have to be placed on the consumption of bituminous coal and of light, heat and power derived therefrom, so that urgent domestic needs may be cared for, for the necessary foodstuffs produced and really essential light, power and heat supplied. Already in many parts of the country restrictions as to the use of coal and coke for lighting and heating purposes and for the production of electricity and power for such purposes have been adopted. Regulations were to-night issued to make such restrictions uniform over the country and thus aid in the conservation of coal. They follow:

"Pursuant to authority of the United

States Fuel Administrator, the following regulations governing the use of heat, light and power from bituminous coal and coke are made effective generally and uniformly in the interest of conservation of existing fuel supplies, and supersede any previous instructions:

"Light from bituminous coal and

coke: 1. No ornamental lights, white way or other unnecessary street lights, outline lighting, electric signs or illuminated bill boards, show window or show case lights, are to be operated.

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WEATHER
Rain to-day; to-morrow clearing and much colder; increasing east winds.
Full Report on Page 21

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance)
THREE CENTS Elsewhere